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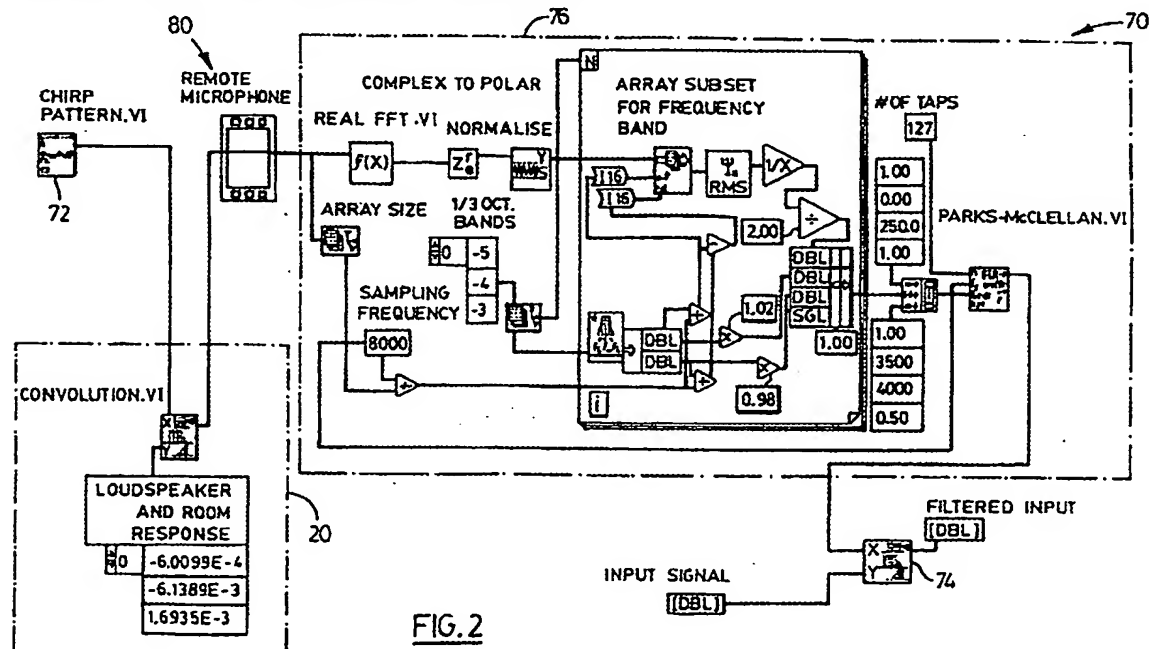
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(54) Abstract Title
Setting-up an equalizer for a loud speaker telephone

(57) An equalizer 70 for a loudspeaker telephone includes a signal generator 72 for generating a reference signal for broadcast by a loudspeaker 20 of the loudspeaker telephone. A filter 74 alters the frequency response of signals prior to broadcast by the loudspeaker. During set-up, a processor processes the reference signal picked up by a microphone 80 remote from the loudspeaker that has been convolved with the acoustical response of the environment to determine, e.g. by means of a FFT, coefficients for the filter that are necessary to compensate for the environment acoustics. The processing may be done by a personal computer. The loudspeaker telephone may be an audio conferencing unit.



At least one drawing originally filed was informal and the print reproduced here is taken from a later filed formal copy.

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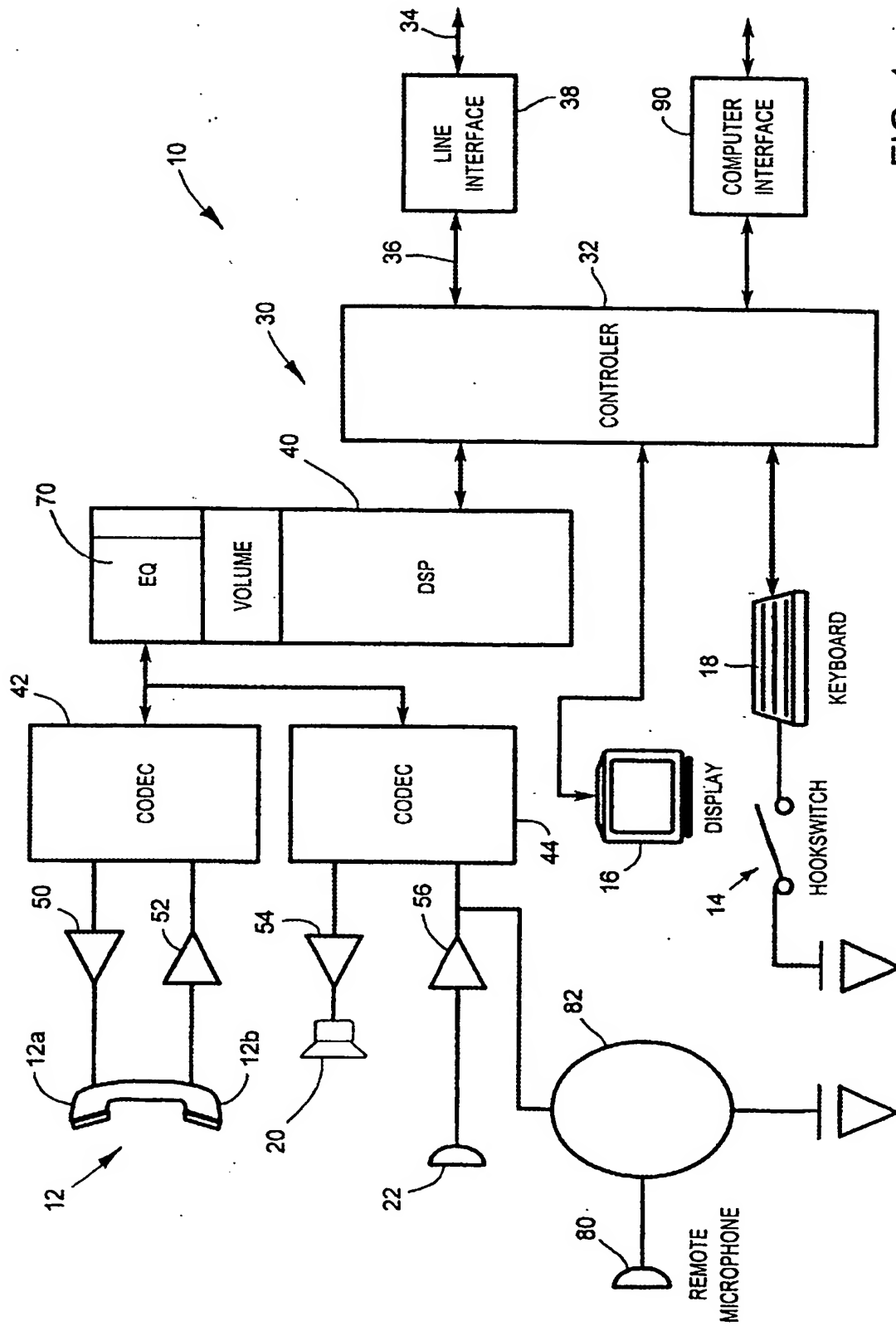
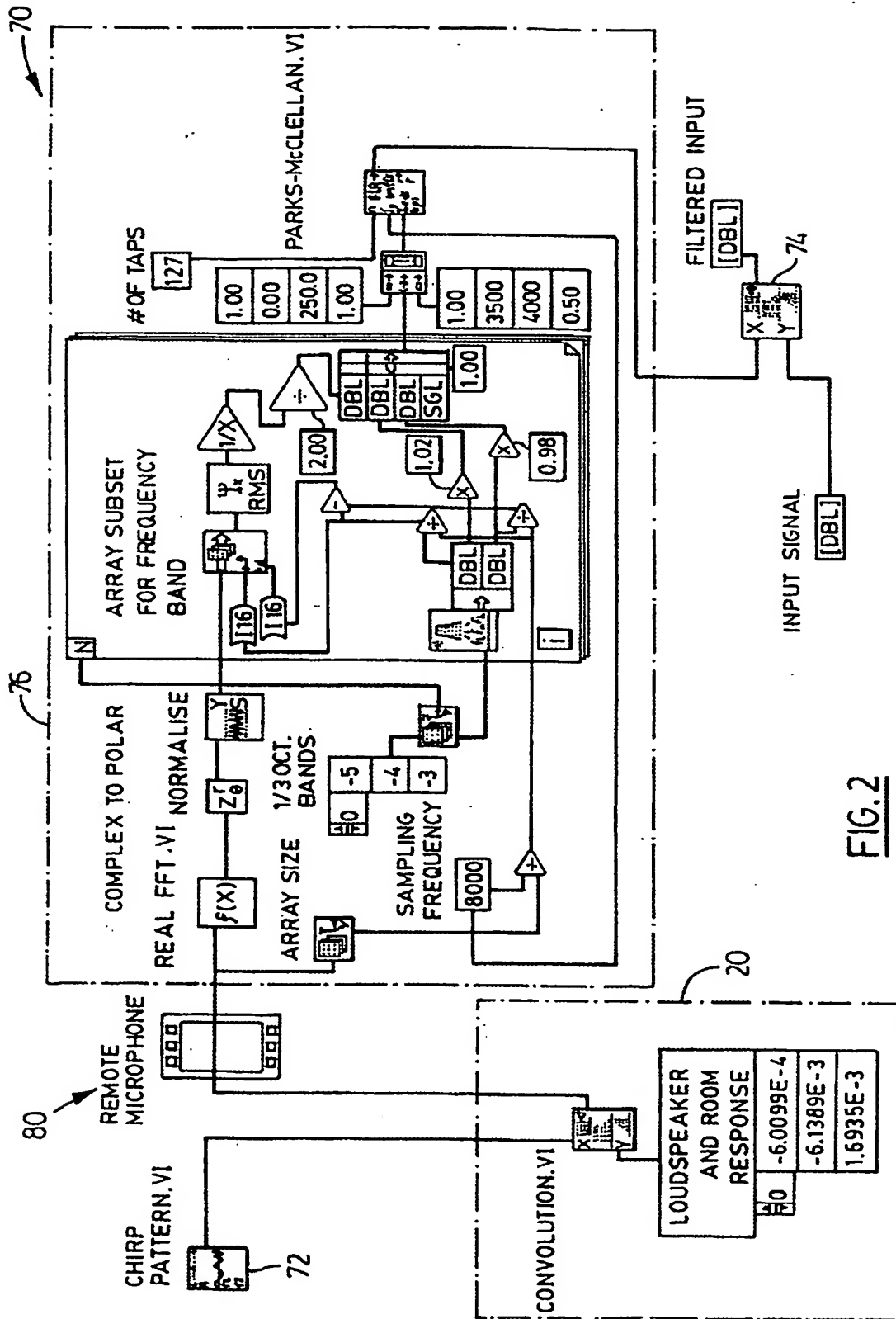


FIG. 1



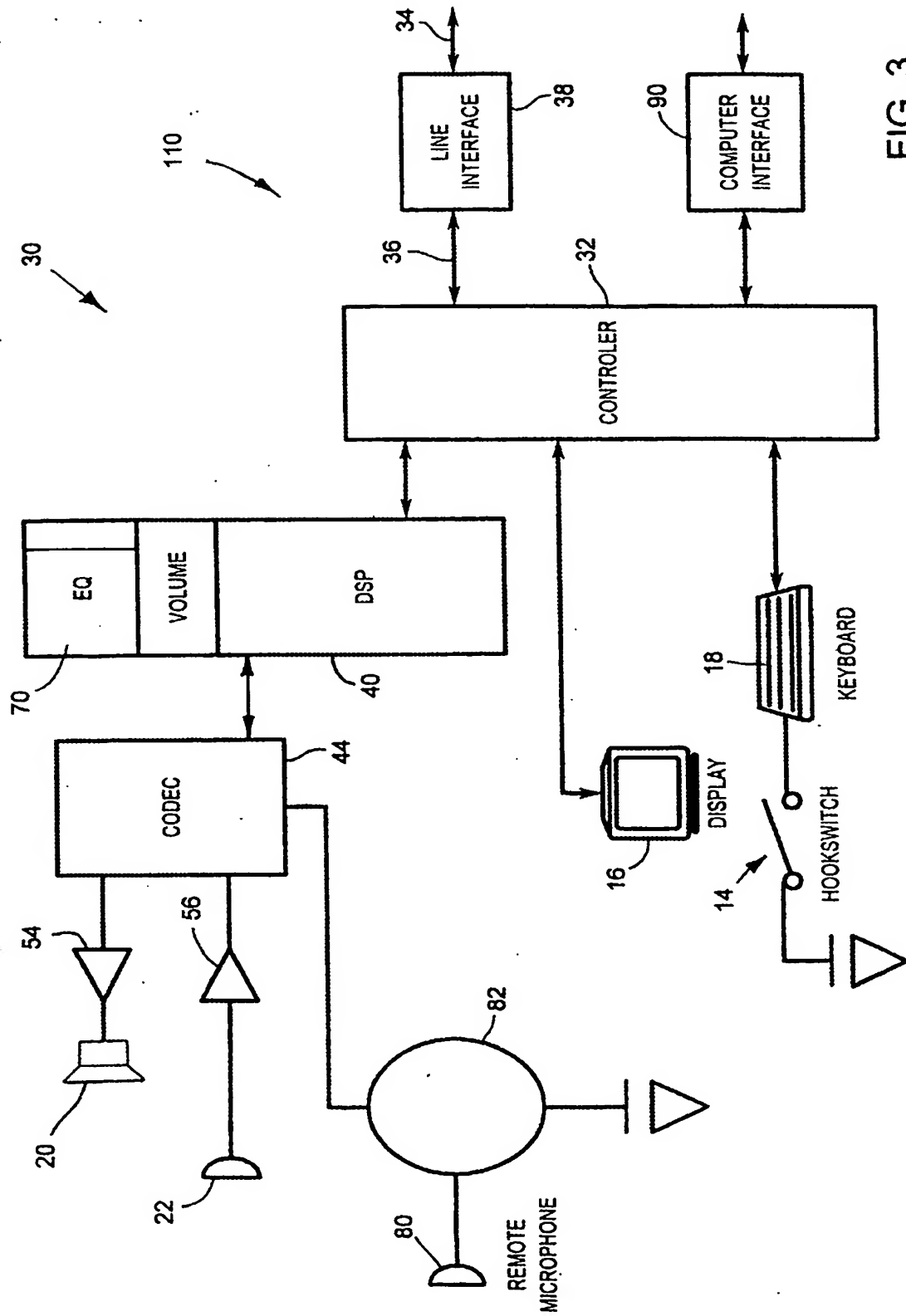
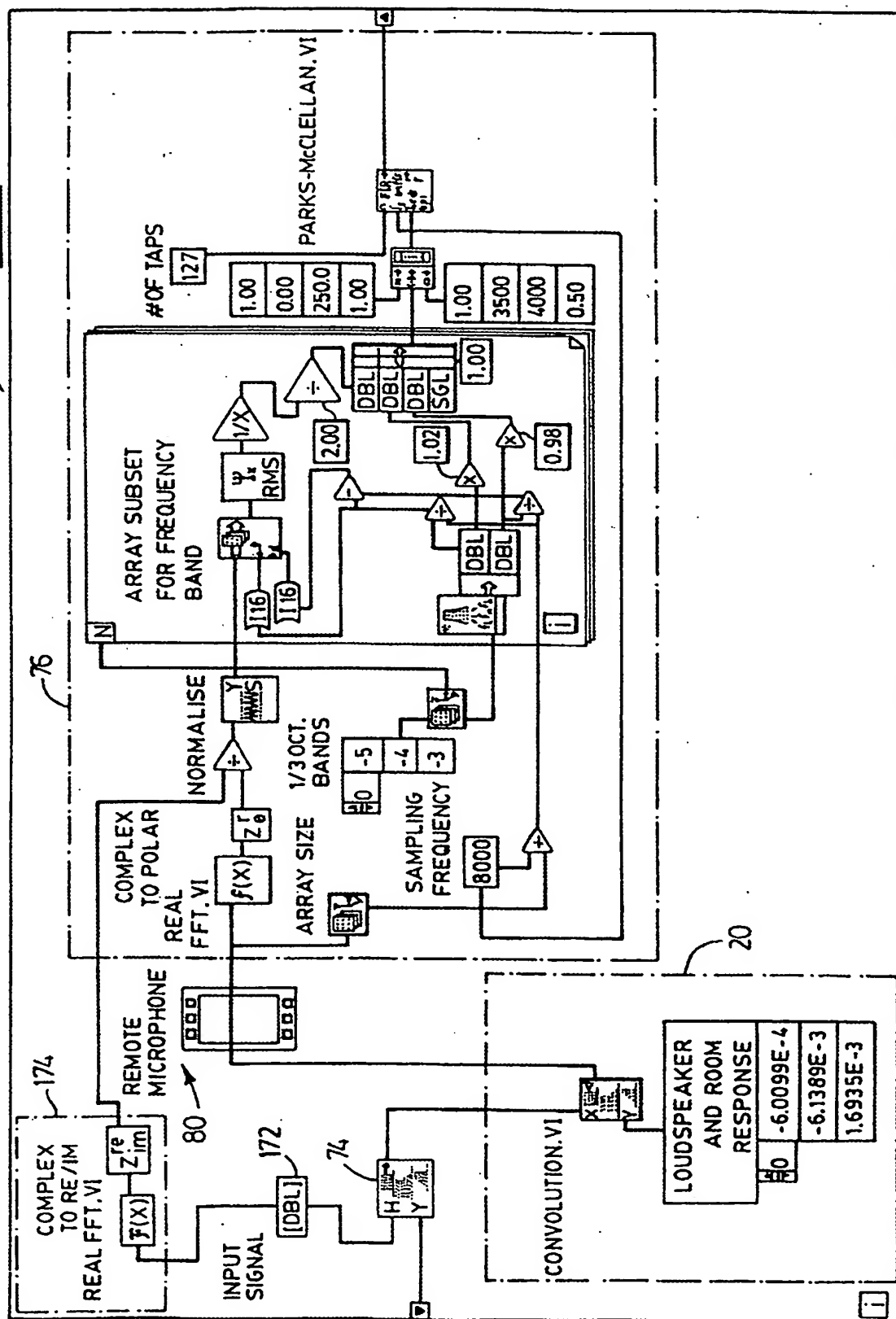


FIG. 3

FIG. 4



**LOUDSPEAKER TELEPHONE EQUALIZATION METHOD AND
EQUALIZER FOR LOUDSPEAKER TELEPHONE**

Field Of The Invention

The present invention relates generally to loudspeaker telephones and in particular to a method for equalizing the loudspeaker of a loudspeaker telephone. The present invention also relates to an equalizer for a loudspeaker telephone and to a
5 loudspeaker telephone incorporating the same.

Background Of The Invention

Loudspeaker telephones are well known in the art and are used in different environments ranging from small confined rooms to large open conference
10 rooms. The quality of the loudspeaker in a loudspeaker telephone has a direct impact on the effectiveness of telephonic communications, especially during multi-party conference calls and therefore, is of extreme importance.

Loudspeaker selection for loudspeaker telephones has in the past been based on the performance of the loudspeaker in an anechoic environment.
15 Unfortunately, in reality as loudspeakers are produced variations between individual loudspeakers arise. Unless very strict quality control measures are taken, these variations in loudspeakers result in significant performance differences between loudspeaker telephones.

In addition to the above problem, the environment in which the
20 loudspeaker telephone is placed has significant impact on the acoustic response of the loudspeaker. Typically electronic and acoustical enclosure equalization is incorporated into the loudspeaker telephone to account for room acoustics in a "typical" environment. Often however, the "typical" environment acoustics are very different from the actual environment acoustics. This of course can result in a
25 loudspeaker telephone exhibiting poor performance. As will be appreciated, an improved method for equalizing loudspeaker telephones is desired.

It is therefore an object of the present invention to provide a novel method for equalizing the loudspeaker of a loudspeaker telephone. It is also an object of the present invention to provide a novel equalizer for a loudspeaker telephone and a
30 loudspeaker telephone incorporating the same.

Summary Of The Invention

According to one aspect of the present invention there is provided in a loudspeaker telephone having a loudspeaker to broadcast signals and a filter to alter the frequency response of signals prior to broadcast, a method for determining filter

5 parameters to take into account environment acoustics comprising the steps of:

picking up a reference signal that has been convolved with the acoustical response of the environment;

processing the convolved signal to determine coefficients for the filter that are necessary generally to compensate for the environment acoustics; and

10 applying the coefficients to the filter.

In one embodiment, the reference signal is a noise signal that is self-windowing and periodic. In another embodiment, the reference signal is a far end aperiodic signal. The filter is a digital filter whose coefficients are set to zero prior to broadcast of the noise signal.

15 If desired, the generating, picking up, processing and applying steps can be performed once to set the coefficients of the digital filter or repeated.

Preferably, the processing step includes the steps of performing a Fast Fourier Transform on the convolved signal to determine the power response thereof; analyzing the power response to determine the desired filter characteristics; and then
20 calculating the filter coefficients based on the desired filter characteristics. The processing step may be performed by a digital signal processor in the loudspeaker telephone or by a personal computer coupled to the loudspeaker telephone.

According to another aspect of the present invention there is provided an equalizer for a loudspeaker telephone comprising:

25 a signal generator for generating a reference signal for broadcast by a loudspeaker of said loudspeaker telephone;

a filter to alter the frequency response of signals prior to broadcast by said loudspeaker; and

a processor for processing the reference signal picked up by a
30 microphone remote from said loudspeaker that has been convolved with the acoustical

response of the environment to determine coefficients for said filter that are necessary generally to compensate for environment acoustics, said processor applying said coefficients to said filter.

According to still yet another aspect of the present invention there is
5 provided a loudspeaker telephone comprising:

a loudspeaker to broadcast signals;
a microphone to pick up signals;
a digital signal processor to process signals picked up by said
microphone and to process signals conveyed to said loudspeaker for broadcast;
10 a controller coupled to said digital signal processor, said controller
connecting said digital signal processor to a communications line to enable voice
communications; and
an equalizer to adjust the frequency response of signals broadcast by
said loudspeaker generally to compensate for environment acoustics.

15 The present invention provides advantages in that the frequency
response of signals broadcast by the loudspeaker of the loudspeaker telephone can be
adjusted to compensate for environment acoustics. Should the environment acoustics
change, the equalizer can easily be re-calibrated.

20 **Brief Description Of The Drawings**

Embodiments of the present invention will now be described more
fully with reference to the accompanying drawings in which:

Figure 1 is a schematic diagram of a loudspeaker telephone including
an equalizer in accordance with the present invention;

25 Figure 2 is a schematic diagram of the equalizer illustrated in Figure 1;

Figure 3 is a schematic diagram of an audio conferencing unit
including an equalizer in accordance with the present invention; and

Figure 4 is a schematic diagram of an alternative embodiment of an
equalizer in accordance with the present invention.

30

Detailed Description Of The Preferred Embodiments

Turning now to Figure 1, a loudspeaker telephone, commonly referred to as a "speakerphone", is shown and generally identified by reference numeral 10. Loudspeaker telephone 10 includes a housing (not shown) with a cradle that
5 accommodates a handset 12 having a speaker 12a and a microphone 12b. A hookswitch 14 is associated with the cradle. A display 16 and a keyboard 18 are provided on the housing. A loudspeaker 20 and a microphone 22 are also provided to enable "hands-free" calls to be carried out.

Disposed within the housing are the loudspeaker telephone electronics
10 generally identified by reference number 30. As can be seen, the loudspeaker telephone electronics 30 include a controller 32 coupled to a communications line 34 via an audio bus 36 and a line interface 38. The communications line 34 and the line interface 38 can either be analogue public switched telephone network (PSTN), digital time-division multiplexed (TDM), wireless, packet switched (e.g. VoIP, ATM) or any
15 other voice carrier line or wireless interface.

A digital signal processor (DSP) 40 communicates with the controller 32 and with a pair of coder/decoders (Codecs) 42 and 44. Codec 42 is coupled to the speaker 12a and the microphone 12b of the handset 12 via amplifiers 50 and 52 respectively. Codec 44 is coupled to the loudspeaker 20 and the microphone 22 via
20 amplifiers 54 and 56 respectively. The DSP 40 provides volume control, hands-free functionality, tone generation, equalization and other necessary functionality for the operation of the loudspeaker telephone 10. The controller 32 communicates with the display 16 and the keyboard 18, and connects either one or both voice channels of the loudspeaker telephone to the line interface 38.

25 The loudspeaker telephone electronics 30 also include an equalizer 70 (best seen in Figure 2). Equalizer 70 includes a signal generator 72, a digital filter 74 and an equalization program 76 executed by the DSP 40. Equalization program 76 calculates filter coefficients for the digital filter 74 when the loudspeaker telephone 10 is in an equalization set-up mode as will be described.

During set-up, a remote microphone 80 is plugged into a microphone jack 82 provided in the housing and is positioned at a preferred listening location spaced from the housing (i.e. a user's typical ear position). The loudspeaker telephone 10 is conditioned to the equalization set-up mode by pressing a
5 predetermined sequence of keys on the keyboard 18 and/or a soft key or keys presented on the display 16. Once the loudspeaker telephone 10 enters the equalization set-up mode, the DSP 40 executes the equalization program 76, resulting in the coefficients of the digital filter 74 being set to zero. The DSP 40 also conditions the signal generator 72 to generate a reference signal. In this particular
10 embodiment, the reference signal is a self-windowing, periodic random noise signal. The random noise signal is conveyed to the loudspeaker 20 and broadcast.

As the random noise signal is broadcast, the random noise signal is convolved with the acoustical response of the environment in which the loudspeaker telephone 10 is located. The convolved noise signal is picked up by the remote
15 microphone 80 and is sampled by the Codec 44. The equalization program 76 executed by the DSP 40 in turn analyzes the convolved noise signal sampled by the Codec 44. Specifically, the equalization program 76 performs a Fast Fourier Transform (FFT) on the convolved noise signal to calculate the power response of the convolved noise signal. The power response is then modified by applying frequency
20 response corrections to take the acoustics of the remote microphone 80 into account. The modified power response is then analyzed to determine the characteristics of the digital filter 74 that are necessary to compensate for the environment acoustics. The equalization program 76 in turn calculates the filter coefficients for the digital filter 74 using an appropriate algorithm such as Parks-McClellan. The equalization program
25 76 then applies the calculated filter coefficients to the digital filter 74 and stores the calculated filter coefficients in flash read only memory (ROM) to complete the equalization set-up mode.

With the filter coefficients of the digital filter 74 set, when the loudspeaker telephone 10 is conditioned to the hands-free mode, the digital filter 74
30 alters the frequency response of signals conveyed to the loudspeaker 20 for broadcast

to take into account the environment acoustics. If the position of the loudspeaker telephone 10 is changed, the above process can be performed again to adjust the filter coefficients of the digital filter 74.

5 If desired, a personal computer executing the equalization program 76 can be used in conjunction with the loudspeaker telephone 10. In this case, the personal computer (not shown) is connected to the loudspeaker telephone 10 via a computer interface 90 as shown in Figure 1. The computer interface 90 may be an RS-232, USB, Ethernet, Bluetooth or other suitable port. When the personal computer is coupled to the loudspeaker telephone 10, the convolved random noise
10 signals picked up by the remote microphone 80 that are sampled by the Codec 44 are conveyed by the controller 32 to the personal computer via the computer interface 90 for processing. The filter coefficients calculated by the personal computer are then downloaded to the loudspeaker telephone 10 and stored in the flash ROM of the digital filter 74. The extra processing power of the personal computer permits the
15 random noise signal broadcast, pickup and filter coefficient calculation steps to be repeated multiple times before ending the equalization set-up mode. Also, if a personal computer is used, a graphical user interface (GUI) can display graphically the response of the loudspeaker telephone before and after equalization. User controls can also be displayed such as "bass boost" to allow a user to adjust manually the filter
20 coefficients.

Although the DSP 40 and the controller 32 are shown as separate components, the DSP 40 and the controller 32 may be incorporated into a single physical device. Also, although the signal generator 72 is described as generating a self-windowing, periodic random noise signal, the signal generator 72 can in fact
25 generate any known signal.

Turning now to Figure 3, a loudspeaker telephone in the form of an audio conferencing unit is shown and is generally identified by reference numeral 110. As can be seen, the audio conferencing unit is very similar to the loudspeaker telephone 10 except that the handset 12 and associated circuitry are removed. The

audio conferencing unit 110 however functions basically in the same manner as loudspeaker telephone 10.

5 If the DSP 40 has sufficient processing power, the loudspeaker telephone 10 can be programmed to enter the equalization set-up mode automatically during time periods when only far end sound is being broadcast by the loudspeaker 20 (i.e. no near end sound exists). This enables the filter coefficients to be dynamically calculated. In order to achieve this, it is first necessary to determine the background noise in each frequency band so that an estimate can be made as to when sufficient signal exists to make a valid estimate. Since the signal source is a far end signal it is
10 deterministic but it is known. Thus, time is required before there is sufficient energy in all frequency bands of interest to make a valid measurement. Speech covers the band of frequencies adequately to provide suitable results within an acceptable period of time. Since this is an adaptive system, some equalization can be provided in frequency bands that have enough signal to noise before all frequencies of interest
15 have received enough signal.

Figure 4 illustrates an embodiment of an equalizer for a loudspeaker telephone designed to calculate dynamically the filter coefficients and is generally identified by reference numeral 170. In this embodiment, the equalizer 70 is adaptive and includes a delay 172 and an additional FFT block 174. In this configuration, the
20 reference signal is the receive (far end) signal and to account for the aperiodic nature of this signal, both FFT blocks are preceded by a windowing function. Further specifics concerning adaptive signal processing are available in many standard texts such as Widrow & Stearns.

Although preferred embodiments of the present invention have been
25 described, those of skill in the art will appreciate that variations and modifications may be made without departing from the spirit and scope thereof as defined by the appended claims.

What is claimed is:

1. In a loudspeaker telephone having a loudspeaker to broadcast signals and a filter to alter the frequency response of signals prior to broadcast, a method for
5 determining filter parameters to take into account environment acoustics comprising the steps of:
 picking up a reference signal that has been convolved with the
 acoustical response of the environment;
 processing the convolved signal to determine coefficients for the filter
10 that are necessary generally to compensate for the environment acoustics; and
 applying the coefficients to the filter.
2. The method of claim 1 wherein said reference signal is broadcast by
 said loudspeaker and is picked up at a location remote from said loudspeaker.
- 15 3. The method of claim 2 wherein said reference signal is a noise signal.
4. The method of claim 3 wherein said noise signal is a self-windowing,
 periodic noise signal.
- 20 5. The method of claim 2 wherein said filter is a digital filter and wherein
 the coefficients of said digital filter are set to zero prior to broadcast of said reference
 signal.
- 25 6. The method of claim 2 wherein said picking up, processing and
 applying steps are repeated while said reference signal is being broadcast.
7. The method of claim 1 wherein said processing step includes the steps
 of:

performing a Fast Fourier Transform on the convolved signal to determine the power response thereof;

analyzing the power response to determine the desired filter characteristics; and

5 calculating the filter coefficients based on the desired filter characteristics.

8. The method of claim 7 wherein the calculating step is performed using the Parks-McClellan algorithm.

10

9. The method of claim 7 or 8 wherein said processing step is performed by a digital signal processor in said loudspeaker telephone.

10. The method of claim 7 or 8 wherein said processing step is performed
15 by a personal computer coupled to said loudspeaker telephone.

11. The method of claim 1 wherein said reference signal is a far end aperiodic signal picked up at a location remote from said loudspeaker.

20 12. The method of claim 11 wherein processing of said convolved is delayed until sufficient energy exists therein in frequency bands of interest.

13. An equalizer for a loudspeaker telephone comprising:
a signal generator for generating a reference signal for broadcast by a
25 loudspeaker of said loudspeaker telephone;
a filter to alter the frequency response of signals prior to broadcast by said loudspeaker; and
a processor for processing the reference signal picked up by a
microphone remote from said loudspeaker that has been convolved with the acoustical
30 response of the environment to determine coefficients for said filter that are necessary

generally to compensate for environment acoustics, said processor applying said coefficients to said filter.

14. An equalizer according to claim 13 wherein said filter is a digital filter
5 and includes flash memory for storing said coefficients.

15. An equalizer according to claim 13 wherein said processor performs a
Fast Fourier Transform on the convolved signal to determine the power response
thereof; analyzes the power response to determine the desired filter characteristics;
10 and calculates the filter coefficients based on the desired filter characteristics.

16. An equalizer according to claim 15 wherein said processor is a digital
signal processor in said loudspeaker telephone.

15 17. An equalizer according to claim 15 wherein said processor is a
personal computer coupled to said loudspeaker telephone.

18. An equalizer according to claim 13 wherein said signal generator
generates a self-windowing, periodic noise signal.
20

19. A loudspeaker telephone comprising:
a loudspeaker to broadcast signals;
a microphone to pick up signals;
a digital signal processor to process signals picked up by said
25 microphone and to process signals conveyed to said loudspeaker for broadcast;
a controller coupled to said digital signal processor, said controller
connecting said digital signal processor to a communications line to enable voice
communications; and
an equalizer to adjust the frequency response of signals broadcast by
30 said loudspeaker generally to compensate for environment acoustics.

20. A loudspeaker telephone according to claim 19 wherein said equalizer is programmable when said loudspeaker telephone is conditioned to an equalization set-up mode.

5

21. A loudspeaker telephone according to claim 20 wherein said equalizer includes a filter to alter the frequency response of signals prior to broadcast by said loudspeaker; and a processor that is enabled in said equalization set up mode, when enabled said processor processing a picked up reference signal that has been
10 convolved with the acoustical response of the environment to determine coefficients for said filter that are necessary generally to compensate for environment acoustics, said processor applying said coefficients to said filter

22. A loudspeaker telephone according to claim 21 wherein said processor
15 performs a Fast Fourier Transform on the convolved signal to determine the power response thereof; analyzes the power response to determine the desired filter characteristics; and calculates the filter coefficients based on the desired filter characteristics.

20 23. A loudspeaker telephone according to claim 22 wherein said processor is said digital signal processor.

24. A loudspeaker telephone according to claim 22 wherein said processor is a personal computer coupled to said loudspeaker telephone.

25

25. A loudspeaker telephone according to claim 22 wherein said equalizer further includes a signal generator to generate said reference signal, said reference signal being broadcast by said loudspeaker and wherein said convolved signal is picked up at a location remote from said loudspeaker.

30

26. A loudspeaker telephone according to claim 25 wherein said reference signal is a self-windowing, periodic signal.

27. A loudspeaker telephone according to claim 19 wherein said equalizer
5 is programmable during periods when no signals are being broadcast by said loudspeaker.

28. A loudspeaker telephone according to claim 27 wherein said equalizer includes a filter to alter the frequency response of signals prior to broadcast by said
10 loudspeaker; and a processor that is enabled during periods when no signals are being broadcast by said loudspeaker, when enabled said processor processing a picked up reference signal that has been convolved with the acoustical response of the environment to determine coefficients for said filter that are necessary generally to compensate for environment acoustics, said processor applying said coefficients to
15 said filter.

29. A loudspeaker telephone according to claim 28 wherein said processor performs a Fast Fourier Transform on the convolved signal to determine the power response thereof; analyzes the power response to determine the desired filter
20 characteristics; and calculates the filter coefficients based on the desired filter characteristics.

30. A loudspeaker telephone according to claim 29 wherein said reference signal is a far end aperiodic signal.
25

31. A loudspeaker telephone according to claim 30 wherein said processor is inhibited from processing said convolved signal until sufficient energy exists therein in the frequency bands of interest.



13



INVESTOR IN PEOPLE

Application No: GB 0116215.5
Claims searched: all

Examiner: Martyn Dixon
Date of search: 28 February 2002

Patents Act 1977
Search Report under Section 17

Databases searched:

UK Patent Office collections, including GB, EP, WO & US patent specifications, in:
UK Cl (Ed.T): H4R (RLES,RLET,RLS,RPX)
Int Cl (Ed.7): H04B (3/04,3/14); H04M (1/60,9/08); H04R (3/04,3/06,3/08)
Other: Online: EPODOC,WPI,JAPIO

Documents considered to be relevant:

Category	Identity of document and relevant passage	Relevant to claims
A	WO 98/05150 A (Qualcomm)	19
X	EP 0767570 A (Nokia) see the whole document	
A	EP 0376587 A (AT&T)	
X,E	JP 2001197585 A (Sony) see the whole document	1-3,6,13, 14,19-21

X	Document indicating lack of novelty or inventive step	A	Document indicating technological background and/or state of the art.
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